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H.M.I.S.	
HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	B
These ratings should be used only as part of fully implemented H.M.I.S. program.	

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE OF PREPARATION 6/2000

SECTION I

TRADE NAME: DURO DYNE QUIETURN VANES
MANUFACTURER CODE I.D.: QV

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	% BY WGT.	PEL and TLV (except as noted)
FIBROUS GLASS	6599-17-3	73-80	3 fibers/CC - NIOSH 5mg/M3 - NUISANCE
UREA EXTENDED PHENOLIC RESIN (UNCURED)	25104-55-6	17-22	RESPIRABLE - OSHA 10mg/M3 - NUISANCE
WATER	7732-18-5	3-6	TOTAL ACGIH
FORMALDEHYDE*	50-00-0	0.2% max	1ppm (8 hr TWA Action Level)
PHENOL	108-95-2	0.9% max	2ppm (15 min. STEL) 5ppm (8 hr TWA)

*IARC and NTP list formaldehyde as an animal carcinogen

5ppm **TWA (8 hr)

** (skin) This notation indicates that absorption of Phenol through the skin can contribute significantly to overall exposure.

SECTION III - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, skin & eye contact.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

INHALATION:

ACUTE: Uncured binder and the curing process may produce vapors (including ammonia and formaldehyde) which may cause irritation and inflammation of the eyes and mucous membranes of the respiratory tract.

CHRONIC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June 1987, classified fiber glass wool as a possible cancer causing agent to humans. This classification was based on a combined evaluation of published human and animal studies. The human data included large scale mortality studies of U.S. and European fiber glass wool factory workers. IARC concluded that the human studies did not provide sufficient evidence that fiber glass wool caused cancer in humans. The classification of fiber glass wool as a possible carcinogen to humans was substantially based on experimental animal studies in which they were exposed to wool glass fibers through non-natural routes, such as injection or implantation. IARC regards it as prudent to treat a material for which there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity to animals as if it is a possible carcinogen in humans. Animal inhalation experiments in which laboratory animals were exposed to large quantities of glass fiber have not resulted in a positive association between glass fibers and lung cancer.

SKIN CONTACT:

ACUTE: Contact with fibrous glass may cause temporary skin irritation. Contact with uncured binder may cause chemical or allergic dermatitis.

CHRONIC: None known.

EYE CONTACT:

ACUTE: Direct eye contact with uncured binder may cause corneal damage.

CHRONIC: None known.

SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air immediately.

EYES: Flush with large amounts of water. Get medical attention.

SKIN: Phenol can be absorbed through the skin. In case of contact with skin, immediately flush with water to remove accumulated glass fibers followed by thorough washing with soap and water to remove all traces of uncured binder. Report any skin irritation to a physician.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Hydrofluoric acid will dissolve with glass. Acids or bases will catalyze polymerization of the phenolic resin binder.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Phenol, formaldehyde, ammonia and carbon dioxide can be released at elevated temperatures.

SECTION VI- ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Clean all waste and/or scrap material from equipment, counter tops, floors, etc. before binder material hardens. Uncured binder is water soluble. As binder cures it becomes less soluble in water and requires the use of organic solvents for cleanup.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of material in accordance with all Federal, State and Local Regulations.

SECTION VII- PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: N.A.

MELTING POINT: N.A.

VAPOR DENSITY: (AIR=1) N.A.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): N.A.

VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg at 20°C): N.A.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Yellow or brown fibrous product with phenol-formaldehyde odor. Some products have glass/polyester woven or non-woven mat facing.

SECTION VIII - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASHPOINT (F°): N.A.

L.E.L./U.E.L.: N.A.

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE (F°): N.A.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, foam, dry chemical, CO₂

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Resin will burn causing dense acrid smoke. Facings may burn causing dense acrid smoke.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Fibrous glass is non-flammable. Uncured binder has a flash point in excess of 200°F. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Dense smoke may limit visibility in enclosed areas.

SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY:

Use a respirator such as 3M Model 8710 or equivalent for dust protection .

VENTILATION:

Use sufficient natural or mechanical ventilation to maintain dust and vapor (fume) levels below the TLV's.

EYES AND FACE:

Goggles are recommended when handling material.

GENERAL:

Wear long sleeved, loose fitting clothing when handling material to minimize skin contact. Wash with soap and water after handling. Wash work clothes separately and rinse washer.

SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Storage of the product in hot, confined areas with little air circulation promotes polymerization of the phenolic resin binder. Polymerization liberates heat. Store material at temperatures as low as possible (above 32°F) in order to retard premature curing and prolong useful storage life. Keep plastic covering tightly sealed to prevent loss of moisture.